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Calypte costae was also secured, which extends its recorded range somewhat to the north in California. A number of *Stellula calliope*, ♂♂, were collected in April, the result of a bird wave. These birds are in the mounted collection of Mr. Walter E. Bryant, who kindly furnished me these data.—RICHARD C. MCGREGOR, *Palo Alto, Cal.*

Authority for the Name *Myiarchus mexicanus*.—The A. O. U. List, 2d ed. 1895, No. 453, cites *Myiarchus mexicanus* Baird, B. N. A., 1858, p. 179, as the tenable name for the *Tyrannula mexicana* of Kaup, P. Z. S. 1851, p. 51. This is an error; for Baird's *M. mexicanus* of 1858 is *M. cinerascens*, as shown by the synonymy he adduces, the habitat he assigns, and the description he gives. Baird's *mexicanus* has also been almost universally considered a synonym of *cinerascens*, as by Dr. Sclater in many places; by myself in my monograph of *Myiarchus*, and in the 'Key,' 2d-4th eds., 1884-90; and such reference of his name is implied by Baird himself, Hist. N. A. Birds, II, 1874, p. 331, where "*Myiarchus mexicanus*, KAUP, LAWR." appears, to the exclusion of *M. mexicanus* Bd.

The A. O. U. List, 1st ed., 1886, No. 453, cites as authority for the name *Myiarchus mexicanus* Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y., IX, May, 1869, p. 202. This is probably correct; for *M. mexicanus* Dresser, Ibis, 1865, p. 473, though referring to the Texas bird, is undoubtedly *cinerascens*, as indicated by the locality, San Antonio, where *cinerascens* is known to occur.—ELLIOTT COUES, *Washington, D. C.*

Hepburn's *Leucosticte* (*Leucosticte tephrocotis littoralis*) in Summer, in Okanogan County, Washington.—While engaged in exploring Wright's Peak (alt. 9,310 feet), in the high ranges west of Lake Chelan, our party made camp on a mountain shoulder at the foot of a glacier, at an elevation of about 8,000 feet. Here amidst the ice and snow was to be seen a pair of the *Leucostictes* feeding their brood of full grown young. On account of their rosy, warm coats they seemed utterly disregardful of the bitter winds, and flitted freely from point to point on the morainic piles or hopped about on the snow. The parent birds appeared to forage two or three thousand feet down the mountain side — there was nothing above but rock — and when they appeared over the edge of the mountain wall, in returning from their excursions, the young would set up an eager clamor. The ashy hood to be seen in the adult birds was entirely absent in the young. Otherwise there was no marked difference in appearance at a slight distance. The birds were observed Aug. 5 to 8, 1896.—WILLIAM L. DAWSON, *Oberlin, Ohio.*

***Ammodramus* (*Passerculus*) *sanctorum*.**—This bird is described in the 'Key,' 1884, 2d ed., p. 364, as *Passerculus sanctorum*, but has been ignored by the A. O. U., perhaps on account of my expressed doubt as to its validity. The type specimen, from San Benito Island in the Gulf of California, and another, also collected at the same time by Dr. T. H. Streets, U. S. N., are both in the Mus. Smiths. Inst. They were not in

good order, and did not furnish entirely satisfactory indications. But we now have a fine series from this identical island, showing the assigned specific characters to be valid; and the species has been promptly accepted by the A. O. U. Committee. I refrain from further remarks, not wishing to anticipate anything that Mr. A. W. Anthony, the rediscoverer of the species, may have to say on the subject.

While on the genus or subgenus *Passerculus*, I may note a possible nomenclatural question which seems incident to our reference of *Passerculus* to the genus *Ammodramus*. This gives us the name *A. savanna* for one species, and *A. savannarum* for another. As these two names are of course the same word, only differing in terminal inflection, it may be that both cannot stand in the same genus. If so, it becomes a particularly awkward and unlucky matter; for *savannarum* GM., 1788, after Latham, Brisson, and Sloane, for the Jamaican form of the Yellow-winged Sparrow, antedates *savanna* WILS., 1811, for the Savannah Sparrow, and thus the latter unhappy bird loses its claim to its most distinctive designation — the very one, too, that gives it its common English name. As I do not find any other subspecific name that has been applied to our familiar eastern form, this may require a new one. I am quite ready to sink *Coturniculus* in *Ammodramus*, but think we may well recognize *Passerculus* as a full genus. That would seem to be one way out of the present difficulty, but does not do away with the real trouble, which goes back to *Fringilla savanna* WILS. vs. *Fringilla savannarum* GM. Failing any other resource, our Eastern Savannah Sparrow may be called *Ammodramus* (*Passerculus*) *sandwichensis wilsonianus*.—ELLIOTT COUES, *Washington, D. C.*

Occurrence of Baird's Sparrow (*Ammodramus bairdii*) in Washington.—On the 5th of September, 1895, while residing at Chelan in Okanogan County, Washington, I first met this bird. Only one specimen was secured, but the birds were abundant on weedy bottom lands along the lower end of Lake Chelan. They kept for the most part pretty close to the ground, where they seemed to be feeding on a little wild bean. The migration was noted up to the 9th, when the last specimens were seen.

The return movement of spring was less noticeable. On the 29th of April, 1896, I came across perhaps a dozen Baird's Sparrows in the sagebrush of an upland pasture, mixing freely with *Zonotrichia leucophrys intermedia*. An elegant male, with yellow areas in maximum color, was taken from a willow clump by the water's edge on May 11.—WILLIAM L. DAWSON, *Oberlin, Ohio.*

Acadian Sparrow in Yates County, N. Y.—Oct. 7, 1896, I took a male Acadian Sparrow (*Ammodramus caudacutus subvirgatus*) and saw one more. The one I took was identified by Dr. Jonathan Dwight, Jr. I think there were more of them here, as the marsh grass was full of small Sparrows, but I was only sure of seeing two of the Acadian.—VERDI BURTCH, *Penn Yan, N. Y.*